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NEWS 4	JAN 27	A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in CA/CAplus
NEWS 5	FEB 05	German (DE) application and patent publication number format changes
NEWS 6	MAR 03	MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS 7	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
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                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:28:51 ON 06 MAY 2004
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=> s transcription(w)factor and phenylpropanoid(w)pathway
L1          34 TRANSCRIPTION(W) FACTOR AND PHENYLPROPANOID(W) PATHWAY

=> duplicate remove l1
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L2          20 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (14 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L2   ANSWER 1 OF 20  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:1007113  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          140:56623
TITLE:                    Method to increase isoflavonoid levels through genetic
```

engineering to modulate to gene expression in phenylpropanoid biosynthetic pathway in transgenic plants

INVENTOR(S): McGonigle, Brian; Odell, Joan T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003106633	A2	20031224	WO 2003-US18663	20030612
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004006795	A1	20040108	US 2003-459159	20030611

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-388280P P 20020613

AB This invention pertains to methods of increasing isoflavonoid prodn. in isoflavonoid-producing plants by transforming plants with at least one construct expressing at least a portion of a flavanone 3-hydroxylase, a C1 myb ***transcription*** ***factor*** , and an R-type myc ***transcription*** ***factor*** that regulate expression of genes in the ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** . Specifically, isoflavone levels in Glycine max (soybean) are increased via metabolic engineering of the complex phenylpropanoid biosynthetic pathway through suppression of flavanone 3-hydroxylase (F3H) to block the anthocyanin branch of the pathway, in combination with expressing C1/R fusion protein CRC to activate other related gene expression. The F3H suppression vector AC21 contains a portion of FSH gene (antisense presumably, not specified, under the control of a seed-specific promoter) that can promote formation of a stem loop structure and thus inhibit F3H gene expression. The CRC vector (pOY135) encodes a fusion protein (under the control of phaseolin promoter) which contain corn C1 myb domain to amino acid 125, the entire coding region of the Lc allele of R, and C1 transcription activation domain (from amino acid 126 to the C-terminus of C1). Higher levels of isoflavones (4-times than wild-type), and decreased genistein and increased the daidzein levels are detected in transgenic soybean seed.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:27926 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400029161

TITLE: Review: Transcriptional regulation of secondary metabolism.

AUTHOR(S): Davies, Kevin M. [Reprint Author]; Schwinn, Kathy E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: New Zealand Institute for Crop and Food Research Limited, Private Bag 11600, Palmerston North, New Zealand

daviesk@crop.cri.nz
SOURCE: Functional Plant Biology, (2003) Vol. 30, No. 9, pp. 913-925. print.
ISSN: 1445-4408 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Dec 2003
Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 2003

AB Plants produce secondary metabolites during development and in response to environmental stimuli such as light or pathogen attack. Transcriptional regulation provides the most important control point for the secondary metabolic pathways studied to date. In this article we review the data on the ***transcription*** ***factors*** that modulate this regulation. For the ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** , much is understood about both the specific sequences in the target genes (cis-elements) that are involved in responses to environmental and developmental stimuli, and the ***transcription*** ***factors*** involved. Most information is available for the light induction of the genes for hydroxycinnamic acid production, the production of anthocyanins in leaves and floral tissues, and the production of proanthocyanidins in seeds. Some of the functional interactions between the different types of ***transcription*** ***factor*** are now being elucidated, and upstream regulators of the genes encoding the ***transcription*** ***factors*** identified. For other secondary metabolic pathways much less is known, although good progress has been made on identifying ***transcription*** ***factors*** involved in controlling terpenoid indole alkaloid production. The identification of defined ***transcription*** ***factor*** genes provides tools for modulating both the amount and distribution of secondary metabolites in plants, and the validity of this approach has been well established by transgenic plants with modified flavonoid accumulation patterns.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:53853 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23341082
TITLE: Metabolic engineering to increase isoflavone biosynthesis in soybean seed.
AUTHOR(S): Yu, O.; Shi, J.; Hession, A.O.; Maxwell, C.A.; McGonigle, B.; Odell, J.T.
SOURCE: Phytochemistry, Aug 2003. Vol. 63, No. 7. p. 753-763
Publisher: Oxford : Elsevier Science Ltd.
CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

AB Isoflavone levels in Glycine max (soybean) were increased via metabolic engineering of the complex phenylpropanoid biosynthetic pathway. ***Phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** genes were activated by expression of the maize C1 and R ***transcription*** ***factors*** in soybean seed, which decreased genistein and increased the daidzein

levels with a small overall increase in total isoflavone levels. Cosuppression of flavanone 3-hydroxylase to block the anthocyanin branch of the pathway, in conjunction with C1/R expression, resulted in higher levels of isoflavones. The combination of ***transcription*** ***factor*** -driven gene activation and suppression of a competing pathway provided a successful means of enhancing accumulation of isoflavones in soybean seed.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:295167 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:346497
TITLE: Manipulating the accumulation of phenolics in maize cultured cells using ***transcription*** ***factors***
AUTHOR(S): Dias, Anusha P.; Grotewold, Erich
CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Biotechnology Center, Department of Plant Biology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43210, USA
SOURCE: Biochemical Engineering Journal (2003), 14(3), 207-216
CODEN: BEJOFV; ISSN: 1369-703X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB ***Transcription*** ***factors*** are emerging as powerful tools to manipulating plant metab. R2R3 Myb genes have expanded dramatically in the plants, where they are involved in the regulation of plant form and metabolic diversity. However, the function of most plant R2R3 Myb genes remains to be detd. We have used a maize cell culture system to investigate the consequences on the accumulation of metabolites of expressing the novel R2R3 Myb ***transcription*** ***factor*** ZmMyb-IF35. We show here that, despite the high identity in the Myb domain with the P regulator of 3-deoxy flavonoid biosynthesis, ZmMyb-IF35 does not induce the accumulation of flavonoids. However, similar to P, ZmMyb-IF35 induces the accumulation of ferulic and chlorogenic acids as well as several other compds. not found in the control Black Mexican Sweet maize cell lines or in P-expressing lines. Together, our studies show that ZmMyb-IF35 and P activate different biosynthetic pathways, and suggest a promising role of ZmMyb-IF35 for engineering the accumulation of various phenolic compds.
REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 20 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:45989 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23332365
TITLE: The vascular expression pattern directed by the Eucalyptus gunnii cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase EgCAD2 promoter is conserved among woody and herbaceous plant species.
AUTHOR(S): Lauvergeat, V.; Rech, P.; Jauneau, A.; Guez, C.; Coutos-Thevenot, P.; Grima-Pettanati, J.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QK710.P62)
SOURCE: Plant molecular biology, Oct 2002. Vol. 50, No. 3. p. 497-509

Publisher: Dordrecht : Kluwer Academic Publishers.
CODEN: PMBIDB; ISSN: 0167-4412
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

AB Cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase (CAD; EC 1.1.1.195) catalyses the last step in the synthesis of the monomeric precursors of lignin. Here, we demonstrate that the vascular expression pattern conferred by the Eucalyptus gunnii EgCAD2 promoter in transgenic poplar (Populus tremula x Populus alba) is conserved in another perennial woody angiosperm of economic interest (Vitis vinifera L.), as well as in a model herbaceous plant (Nicotiana tabacum L.). Furthermore, promoter deletion analysis performed in both tobacco and poplar allowed us to identify the proximal region [-340/-124] as essential for vascular cambium/xylem-specific expression whereas the [-124/+117] region was shown to contain cis element-driving activity in phloem fibres. Interestingly, the [-340/-124] fragment contains an AC-rich cis-acting element present in numerous genes of the ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** expressed in xylem tissues, and known as a consensus Myb ***transcription*** ***factor*** binding site, suggesting that common Myb sites may provide a mechanism by which different steps of phenylpropanoid metabolism are coordinately regulated and expressed in vascular tissues. We have also shown in both tobacco and poplar that the EgCAD2 promoter is inducible by wounding and the cis-elements responsible for wounding responsiveness are located in the distal promoter region. Taken together, our data suggest that the mechanisms controlling developmental and wounding inducible expression of the EgCAD2 promoter are conserved among perennial woody and annual herbaceous plant species enabling us now to investigate in depth the transcriptional regulation of the EgCAD2 promoter in tobacco.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:632265 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200632265
TITLE: Molecular biology of plant laccases in relation to lignin formation.
AUTHOR(S): Gavnholt, Britta; Larsen, Knud [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Crop Physiology and Soil Science, Danish Institute of Agricultural, Sciences, DK-8830, P.O. Box 50, Tjele, Denmark
knud.larsen@agrsci.dk
SOURCE: Physiologia Plantarum, (November, 2002) Vol. 116, No. 3, pp. 273-280. print.
CODEN: PHPLAI. ISSN: 0031-9317.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Dec 2002
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 2002

AB The lack of monocot laccase sequence data has been held as an argument against laccases playing a role in lignin polymerization. This overview focuses on plant laccase molecular biology in relation to lignin formation with emphasis on recently cloned monocot laccases from ryegrass (Lolium perenne). Laccase is found within the major seed plant groupings. Furthermore, as laccases have probably been duplicated before and after

division into monocots, dicots and gymnosperms, it is hypothesized that all higher plants encode a multitude of laccases. Work published during the past decade indicates the existence of a strong relationship between laccase expression and lignification in several plant species. Likewise, analysis of the first plant laccase promoter shows that this laccase is putatively regulated by a group of ***transcription*** ***factors*** that have been shown to regulate several enzymes of the ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** . It is suggested that laccases may also serve other roles than participation in lignin formation in plant biology.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:560150 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200560150
TITLE: ***Transcription*** ***factors*** controlling plant secondary metabolism: What regulates the regulators?.
AUTHOR(S): Vom Endt, Debora; Kijne, Jan W.; Memelink, Johan [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Molecular Plant Sciences, Wassenaarseweg 64, 2333 AL, Leiden, Netherlands
endt@dna.cbiot.ufrgs.br; kijne@rulbim.leidenuniv.nl; memelink@rulbim.leidenuniv.nl
SOURCE: Phytochemistry (Oxford), (September, 2002) Vol. 61, No. 2, pp. 107-114. print.
CODEN: PYTCAS. ISSN: 0031-9422.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 30 Oct 2002
AB Plants produce secondary metabolites, among others, to protect themselves against microbial and herbivore attack or UV irradiation. Certain metabolite classes also function in beneficial interactions with other organisms. For example, anthocyanin pigments and terpenoid essential oils have key roles in attraction of flower pollinators. Secondary metabolites also have direct uses for man. Flavonoids and terpenoids for example have health-promoting activities as food ingredients, and several alkaloids have pharmacological activities. Controlled transcription of biosynthetic genes is one major mechanism regulating secondary metabolite production in plant cells. Several ***transcription*** ***factors*** involved in the regulation of metabolic pathway genes have been isolated and studied. There are indications that ***transcription*** ***factor*** activity itself is regulated by internal or external signals leading to controlled responses. The aim of this review is to discuss the regulation of ***transcription*** ***factors*** involved in secondary metabolism in plants at gene and protein levels, using phenylpropanoid and terpenoid indole alkaloid pathways as two well-studied examples.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:598523 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200598523
TITLE: Effect of PAP1-D gene expression on the regulation of proanthocyanidin biosynthesis.
AUTHOR(S): Sharma, Shashi B. [Reprint author]; Xie, Deyu [Reprint author]; Dixon, Richard A. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, Ardmore, OK, USA

sbsharma@noble.org
SOURCE: Plant Biology (Rockville), (2002) Vol. 2002, pp. 56-57. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Society of Plant Biologists on Plant Biology. Denver, CO, USA. August 03-07, 2002. American Society of Plant Biologists.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 20 Nov 2002

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 20 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:34952 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23270448
TITLE: The tobacco bZIP ***transcription*** ***factor*** BZI-1 binds to G-box elements in the promoters of ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** genes in vitro, but it is not involved in their regulation in vivo.
AUTHOR(S): Heinekamp, T.; Kuhlmann, M.; Lenk, A.; Strathmann, A.; Droge-Laser, W.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QH431.M552)
SOURCE: Molecular genetics and genomics : MGG, Mar 2002. Vol. 267, No. 1. p. 16-26
Publisher: Berlin ; New York : Springer-Verlag, c2001-
CODEN: MGGOAA; ISSN: 1617-4615
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 20 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:73981 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23230301
TITLE: Transcriptional control of lignin biosynthesis by tobacco LIM protein.
AUTHOR(S): Kawaoka, A.; Ebinuma, H.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (450 P5622)
SOURCE: Phytochemistry, Aug 2001. Vol. 57, No. 7. p. 1149-1157
Publisher: Oxford : Elsevier Science Ltd.
CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422
NOTE: In the special issue: Biosynthesis of woody plant biopolymers and related substances, Part 2 / edited by N.G. Lewis, and G.P. Bolwell. Paper presented at a Symposium held March 26-29, 2000, San Francisco.
Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: England; United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO

LANGUAGE: English

AB Lignin is a complex phenolic plant polymer that is essential for mechanical support, defense, and water transport in higher plants. The AC-rich motif, Pal-box is an important cis-acting element for gene expression in phenylpropanoid biosynthesis. We isolated a cDNA clone (Ntlim1) encoding a Pal-box binding protein by Southwestern screening. The deduced amino acid ,sequence of Ntlim1 is highly similar to members of the LIM protein family that contain a zinc finger motif. Moreover, Ntlim1 had a specific DNA-binding ability and transiently activated transcription of a beta-glucuronidase reporter gene driven by the Pal-box sequence. The results of transient expression assays with tobacco cultured cells showed that fusion proteins between GFP and Ntlim1 can enter nuclei. Transgenic tobacco plants with antisense Ntlim1 showed low levels of transcripts from some key ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** genes such as phenylalanine ammonia-lyase, hydroxycinnamate CoA ligase and cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase. Furthermore, a greater than 20% reduction in lignin content was observed in transgenic tobacco with antisense Ntlim1.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:485806 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:227517

TITLE: Transcriptional regulation of lignin biosynthesis by tobacco LIM protein in transgenic woody plant

AUTHOR(S): Kawaoka, Akiyoshi; Nanto, Kazuya; Sugita, Koichi; Endo, Saori; Yamada-Watanabe, Keiko; Matsunaga, Etsuko; Ebinuma, Hiroyasu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pulp and Paper Research Laboratory, Nippon Paper Industries, Kita-ku, Tokyo, 114-0002, Japan

SOURCE: Progress in Biotechnology (2001), 18(Molecular Breeding of Woody Plants), 205-210
CODEN: PBITE3; ISSN: 0921-0423

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Lignin is a complex phenolic plant polymer that is essential for mech. support, defense, and water transport in higher plants. The AC-rich motif, Pal-box is an important cis-acting element for gene expression involved in phenylpropanoid biosynthesis. A cDNA clone (Ntlim1) encoding a Pal-box binding protein was isolated by Southwestern screening. The deduced amino acid sequence is highly similar to the members of the LIM protein family that contain zinc forger motif. Moreover, the Ntlim1 had a specific DNA binding ability and transiently activated the transcription of .beta.-glucuronidase reporter gene driven by the Pal-box sequence in tobacco protoplasts. The results of transient expression assays with tobacco cultured cells showed that fusion proteins between GFP and Ntliml can enter nuclei. The transgenic tobacco with antisense Ntlim1 showed low level of transcripts from some key ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** genes such as, phenylalanine ammonia-lyase (PAL), hydroxycinnamate CoA ligase (4CL) and cinnamyl alc. dehydrogenase (CAD). A 27% redn. of lignin content was obsd. in the transgenic tobacco with antisense Ntlim1. We succeeded the prodn. of transgenic woody plants (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) with low lignin content by introduction of the antisense Ntlim1.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:220028 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100220028
TITLE: AtMYB4: A ***transcription*** ***factor*** general in the battle against UV.
AUTHOR(S): Hemm, Matthew R. [Reprint author]; Herrmann, Klaus M. [Reprint author]; Chapple, Clint [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept of Biochemistry, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA
chapple@purdue.edu
SOURCE: Trends in Plant Science, (April, 2001) Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 135-136. print.
ISSN: 1360-1385.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 May 2001
Last Updated on STN: 18 Feb 2002

AB Mounting evidence indicates that members of the large family of plant MYB proteins are involved in the transcriptional regulation of an array of metabolic and developmental processes. Recently, the Arabidopsis thaliana MYB, AtMYB4, was shown to regulate the accumulation of the UV-protectant compound sinapoylmalate by repressing the transcription of the gene encoding the phenylpropanoid enzyme cinnamate 4-hydroxylase. AtMYB4 is thus a key regulator of ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** gene expression, and is the first example of a MYB protein that functions as a transcriptional repressor.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:768836 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:317488
TITLE: Genetic modification of plant secondary metabolite pathways using transcriptional regulators
AUTHOR(S): Memelink, Johan; Kijne, Jan W.; Van der Heijden, Robert; Verpoorte, Rob
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clusius Laboratory, Institute of Molecular Plant Sciences, Leiden, 2333 AL, Neth.
SOURCE: Advances in Biochemical Engineering/Biotechnology (2001), 72(Plant Cells), 103-125
CODEN: ABEBDZ; ISSN: 0724-6145
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 115 refs. Plant secondary metab. is the source of many natural products with diverse applications, including pharmaceuticals, food colors, dyes and fragrances. Functions in plants include attraction of pollinating insects and protection against pests and pathogens. An important regulatory step in secondary metab. is transcription of the biosynthetic genes. The aim of this chapter is to discuss results and opportunities concerning modification of secondary metab. using transcriptional regulators. The transcriptional regulation of two well-studied secondary pathways, the ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** and its flavonoid branch, and the terpenoid indole alkaloid biosynthetic pathway, are reviewed. Some examples of successful engineering of these pathways via transcriptional regulators are discussed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 115 THERE ARE 115 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE

FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:535288 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:130818
TITLE: Plant nucleic acid sequences encoding isoflavone synthase
INVENTOR(S): Fader, Gary M.; Jung, Woosuk; McGonigle, Brian; Odell, Joan T.; Yu, Xiaodan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 157 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000044909	A1	20000803	WO 2000-US1772	20000126
W: AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1147199	A1	20011024	EP 2000-907017	20000126
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1999-117769P P 19990127
US 1999-144783P P 19990720
US 1999-156094P P 19990924
WO 2000-US1772 W 20000126

AB This invention relates to isolated nucleic acid sequences encoding isoflavone synthase isolated from soybean, alfalfa, hairy vetch, lentil, mung bean, red clover, snow pea, white clover, sugar beet, and lupine. The invention also relates to the construction of chimeric sequences encoding all or a substantial portion of the enzymes, in sense or antisense orientation, wherein expression of the chimeric sequence results in prodn. of altered levels of the enzyme in a transformed host cell. Expression in such cells as yeast, tobacco, Arabidopsis thaliana, corn (monocot), and soybean result in altered levels of isoflavonoids (genestein, daidzein, naringenin, liquiritigenin).

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 20 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:30729 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND22433848
TITLE: Production of the isoflavones genistein and daidzein in non-legume dicot and monocot tissues.
AUTHOR(S): Yu, O.; Jung, W.; Shi, J.; Croes, R.A.; Fader, G.M.; McGonigle, B.; Odell, J.T.

AVAILABILITY: DNAL (450 P692)
SOURCE: Plant physiology, Oct 2000. Vol. 124, No. 2. p. 781-793
Publisher: Rockville, MD : American Society of Plant Physiologists, 1926-
CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Maryland; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Conference
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English

AB Metabolic engineering for production of isoflavones in non-legume plants may provide the health benefits of these phytoestrogens from consumption of more widely used grains. In legumes, isoflavones function in both the symbiotic relationship with rhizobial bacteria and the plant defense response. Expression of a soybean isoflavone synthase (IFS) gene in Arabidopsis plants was previously shown to result in the synthesis and accumulation of the isoflavone genistein in leaf and stem tissue (Jung et al., 2000). Here we further investigate the ability of the heterologous IFS enzyme to interact with the endogenous ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** , which provides the substrate for IFS, and produces genistein in several plant tissue systems. In tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum) floral tissue that synthesizes anthocyanins, genistein production was increased relative to leaves. Induction of the flavonoid/anthocyanin branch of the ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** through UV-B treatment also enhanced genistein production in Arabidopsis. In a monocot cell system, introduced expression of a ***transcription*** ***factor*** regulating genes of the anthocyanin pathway was effective in conferring the ability to produce genistein in the presence of the IFS gene. Introduction of a third gene, chalcone reductase, provided the ability to synthesize an additional substrate of IFS resulting in production of the isoflavone daidzein in this system. The genistein produced in tobacco, Arabidopsis, and maize (Zea mays) cells was present in conjugated forms, indicating that endogenous enzymes were capable of recognizing genistein as a substrate. This study provides insight into requirements for metabolic engineering for isoflavone production in non-legume dicot and monocot tissues.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:490735 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:247829
TITLE: Functional analysis of tobacco LIM protein Ntlim1 involved in lignin biosynthesis
AUTHOR(S): Kawaoka, Akiyoshi; Kaothien, Pulla; Yoshida, Kazuya; Yamada, Saori Endo Keiko; Ebinuma, Hiroyasu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Research Laboratory, Nippon Paper Industries Co. Ltd, Tokyo, 114-0002, Japan
SOURCE: Plant Journal (2000), 22(4), 289-301
CODEN: PLJUED; ISSN: 0960-7412
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The AC-rich motif, Pal-box, is an important cis-acting element for gene expression involved in phenylpropanoid biosynthesis. A cDNA clone (Ntlim1) encoding a Pal-box binding protein was isolated by Southwestern screening. The deduced amino acid sequence is highly similar to the members of the LIM protein family that contain a zinc finger motif.

Moreover, Ntlim1 had a specific DNA binding ability and transiently activated the transcription of a .beta.-glucuronidase reporter gene driven by the Pal-box sequence in tobacco protoplasts. The transgenic tobacco plants with antisense Ntlim1 showed low levels of transcripts from some key ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** genes such as phenylalanine ammonia-lyase, hydroxycinnamate CoA ligase and cinnamyl alc. dehydrogenase. Furthermore, a 27% redn. of lignin content was obsd. in the transgenic tobacco with antisense Ntlim1.

REFERENCE COUNT: 59 THERE ARE 59 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:327915 CAPLUS

TITLE: Tobacco ***transcription*** ***factor*** Ntlim1 regulates lignin biosynthesis.

AUTHOR(S): Kawaoka, Akiyoshi; Ebinuma, H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Research Laboratory, Nippon Paper Industries Co., Ltd, Tokyo, 114-0002, Japan

SOURCE: Book of Abstracts, 219th ACS National Meeting, San Francisco, CA, March 26-30, 2000 (2000), CELL-057. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C. CODEN: 69CLAC

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

AB Lignin is a major component of wood and must be degraded to ext. cellulose fibers for paper making. Genetic engineering of lignin biosynthesis in pulpwood has the potential to produce new woody plants with altered lignin content and compn. The AC-rich motif, Pal-box is an important cis-acting element for gene expression involved in phenylpropanoid biosynthesis. A cDNA clone (Ntlim1) encoding a Pal-box binding protein was isolated by Southwestern screening. The deduced amino acid sequence is highly similar to the members of the LIM protein family that contain zinc finger motif. Moreover, the Ntlim1 had a specific DNA binding ability and transiently activated the transcription of .beta.-glucuronidase reporter gene driven by the Pal-box sequence in tobacco protoplasts. The transgenic tobacco plants with antisense Ntlim1 showed low level of transcripts from some key ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** genes. Furthermore, a 30% redn. of lignin content was obsd. in the transgenic tobacco with antisense Ntlim1.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 20 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96360046 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996360046

TITLE: Metabolic engineering: Prospects for crop improvement through the genetic manipulation of phenylpropanoid biosynthesis and defense responses - A review.

AUTHOR: Dixon R.A.; Lamb C.J.; Masoud S.; Sewalt V.J.H.; Paiva N.L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Biology Division, Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, PO Box 2180,Ardmore, OK 73402, United States

SOURCE: Gene, (1996) 179/1 (61-71). ISSN: 0378-1119 CODEN: GENED6

PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0378-1119(96)00327-7

COUNTRY: Netherlands

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology

027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB In leguminous plants such as the forage legume alfalfa, products of the ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** of secondary metabolism are involved in interactions with beneficial microorganisms (flavonoid inducers of the Rhizobium symbiosis), and in defense against pathogens (isoflavonoid phytoalexins). In addition, the phenylpropane polymer lignin is a major structural component of secondary vascular tissue and fibers in higher plants. The recent isolation of genes encoding key enzymes of the various phenylpropanoid branch pathways opens up the possibility of engineering important crop plants such as alfalfa for: (a) improved forage digestibility, by modification of lignin composition and/or content; (b) increased or broader-spectrum disease resistance, by introducing novel phytoalexins or structural variants of the naturally occurring phytoalexins, or by modifying expression of transcriptional regulators of phytoalexin pathways; and (c) enhanced nodulation efficiency, by engineering over-production of flavonoid nod gene inducers. The basic biochemistry and molecular biology underlying these strategies is briefly reviewed, and recent progress with transgenic plants summarized. The potential importance of metabolic compartmentation for attempts to engineer phenylpropanoid biosynthetic pathways is also discussed. Over-expression of an alfalfa glucanase-encoding gene confers significant protection against Phytophthora in alfalfa, possibly via indirect effects on phenylpropanoid metabolism.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:172168 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598186468
TITLE: The isoflavonoid phytoalexin pathway: From enzymes to genes to ***transcription*** ***factors*** .
AUTHOR(S): Dixon, Richard A. [Reprint author]; Harrison, Maria J.; Paiva, Nancy L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Plant Biol. Div., Samuel Roberts Noble Found., P.O. Box 2180, Ardmore, OK 73402, USA
SOURCE: Physiologia Plantarum, (1995) Vol. 93, No. 2, pp. 385-392. CODEN: PHPLAI. ISSN: 0031-9317.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Apr 1995
Last Updated on STN: 27 Apr 1995
AB The pterocarpan phytoalexins of the Leguminosae are synthesized from L-phenylalanine via a minimum of 11 enzymatic steps involving the central ***phenylpropanoid*** ***pathway*** , three reactions of flavonoid biosynthesis, and the isoflavonoid branch pathway. The extractable activities of all these enyzmes, and of enzymes supplying precursors from primary metabolism, increase in response to fungal infection or exposure of plant cells to elicitor macromolecules isolated from the cell walls of yeast or plant pathogenic fungi. The involvement of reductases and cytochrome P450 hydroxylases places a high demand for NADPH on elicited cells. The NADPH is most likely supplied by activation of the pentose phosphate pathway. Genes or cDNAs encoding 7 of the enzymes involved in the synthesis of the phytoalexin medicarpin have been cloned from alfalfa

and/or other species. Induction of enzyme activity results from transcriptional activation of the corresponding genes, leading to increased steady state levels of translatable MRNAS. This transcriptional activation is programmed through the interaction of sets of elicitor/infection-modulated ***transcription*** ***factors*** with their cognate cis elements in the promoters of the phytoalexin biosynthetic genes. Gene activation occurs through generation of intracellular signals which lead to modulation of ***transcription*** ***factor*** activity, through either increased synthesis of the factor(s), activation via reversible post-translational modification (e.g. phosphorylation/dephosphorylation), translocation of factors from cytoplasm to nucleus, or combinations of these. Coordinated induction of the enzymes of phytoalexin synthesis may involve multiple signals and factors for transcriptional activation, as well as feedback and feed-forward fine controls at both transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. In beneficial mycorrhizal interactions, induction of early pathway genes is uncoupled from that of later, phytoalexin-specific genes.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:197282 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199140094562; BR40:94562
TITLE: REGULATION OF ***TRANSCRIPTION*** ***FACTORS*** FOR A BEAN CHALCONE SYNTHASE GENE.
AUTHOR(S): HARRISON J [Reprint author]; LAMB C J; DIXON R A
CORPORATE SOURCE: PLANT BIOL DIV, SAMUEL ROBERTS NOBLE FOUNDATION, PO BOX 2180, ARDMORE, OKLAHOMA 73402, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Cellular Biochemistry Supplement, (1991) No. 15 PART A, pp. 41.
Meeting Info.: SYMPOSIUM ON THE GENETIC DISSECTION OF PLANT CELL PROCESSES HELD AT THE 20TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KEYSTONE SYMPOSIA ON MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, KEYSTONE, COLORADO, USA, JANUARY 10-17, 1991. J CELL BIOCHEM SUPPL.
ISSN: 0733-1959.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Apr 1991
Last Updated on STN: 23 Apr 1991

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-4.85	-4.85

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	1.08	54.74

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NEWS 3	JAN 27	Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated and searchable
NEWS 4	JAN 27	A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in CA/CAplus
NEWS 5	FEB 05	German (DE) application and patent publication number format changes
NEWS 6	MAR 03	MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS 7	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 8	MAR 03	FRANCEPAT now available on STN
NEWS 9	MAR 29	Pharmaceutical Substances (PS) now available on STN
NEWS 10	MAR 29	WPIFV now available on STN
NEWS 11	MAR 29	No connect hour charges in WPIFV until May 1, 2004
NEWS 12	MAR 29	New monthly current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in RAPRA
NEWS 13	APR 26	PROMT: New display field available

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NEWS 14   APR 26  IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB: New super search and display field
                 available
NEWS 15   APR 26  LITALERT now available on STN
NEWS 16   APR 27  NLDB: New search and display fields available

NEWS EXPRESS  MARCH 31 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00A, CURRENT
              MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 APRIL 2004
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L2            21 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (20 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L2   ANSWER 1 OF 21  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   2003:1007113  CAPLUS
DN   140:56623
TI   Method to increase isoflavonoid levels through genetic engineering to
     modulate to gene expression in  ***phenylpropanoid***  biosynthetic
     pathway in transgenic plants
IN   McGonigle, Brian; Odell, Joan T.
PA   E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2003106633      A2   20031224       WO 2003-US18663  20030612
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
             PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
             TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ,
             MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
             CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC,
             NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
             GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 2004006795      A1   20040108       US 2003-459159   20030611
PRAI US 2002-388280P    P    20020613

L2   ANSWER 2 OF 21  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   2003:951200  CAPLUS
DN   140:13690
TI   Plant reporter system for monitoring and remediating soil pollution
IN   Meier, Carsten
PA   Aresa Biodetection Aps, Den.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 111 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2003100068      A1   20031204       WO 2003-IB2081   20030530
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EE, ES, FI,
             FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP,
             KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
             MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW,
             AM, AZ, BY, KG
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI DK 2002-823 A 20020529
RE.CNT 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2004:47475 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400040138
TI Characterisation of a pine ***MYB*** that regulates lignification.
AU Patzlaff, Astrid; McInnis, Stephanie; Courtenay, Adrian; Surman, Christine; Newman, Lisa J.; Smith, Caroline; Bevan, Michael W.; Mansfield, Shawn; Whetten, Ross W.; Sederoff, Ronald R.; Campbell, Malcolm M. [Reprint Author]
CS Department of Plant Sciences, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3RB, UK
malcolm.campbell@plants.ox.ac.uk
SO Plant Journal, (December 2003) Vol. 36, No. 6, pp. 743-754. print.
ISSN: 0960-7412 (ISSN print).
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 14 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 14 Jan 2004

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:295167 CAPLUS
DN 139:346497
TI Manipulating the accumulation of phenolics in maize cultured cells using transcription ***factors***
AU Dias, Anusha P.; Grotewold, Erich
CS Plant Biotechnology Center, Department of Plant Biology, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43210, USA
SO Biochemical Engineering Journal (2003), 14(3), 207-216
CODEN: BEJOFV; ISSN: 1369-703X
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:410470 CAPLUS
DN 139:192234
TI A maize QTL for silk maysin levels contains duplicated ***Myb*** -homologous genes which jointly regulate flavone biosynthesis
AU Zhang, Peifen; Wang, Yibin; Zhang, Jianbo; Maddock, Sheila; Snook, Maurice; Peterson, Thomas
CS and Department of Agronomy, Department of Zoology and Genetics, Iowa State University, Ames, IA, 50011, USA
SO Plant Molecular Biology (2003), 52(1), 1-15
CODEN: PMBIDB; ISSN: 0167-4412
PB Kluwer Academic Publishers
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:10705 CAPLUS
DN 136:80865
TI cDNA sequence of Arabidopsis PAP1 and PAP2 gene and its uses of regulation of anthocyanin pigment synthesis in transgenic plants
IN Borevitz, Justin; Xia, Yiji; Lamb, Christopher J.; Dixon, Richard A.
PA The Salk Institute for Biological Studies, USA; The Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation, Inc.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002000902	A2	20020103	WO 2001-US19734	20010621
	WO 2002000902	A3	20021003		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6573432	B1	20030603	US 2000-610185	20000705
PRAI	US 2000-603244	A	20000623		
	US 2000-610185	A	20000705		

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 21 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2003:45989 AGRICOLA
DN IND23332365
TI The vascular expression pattern directed by the Eucalyptus gunnii cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase EgCAD2 promoter is conserved among woody and herbaceous plant species.
AU Lauvergeat, V.; Rech, P.; Jauneau, A.; Guez, C.; Coutos-Thevenot, P.; Grima-Pettanati, J.
AV DNAL (QK710.P62)
SO Plant molecular biology, Oct 2002. Vol. 50, No. 3. p. 497-509
Publisher: Dordrecht : Kluwer Academic Publishers.
CODEN: PMBIDB; ISSN: 0167-4412
NTE Includes references
CY Netherlands
DT Article
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LA English

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:773120 CAPLUS
DN 138:101386

TI Biopanning by activation tagging
AU Xia, Yiji; Borevitz, Justin; Blount, Jack W.; Dixon, Richard A.; Lamb, Chris
CS Plant Biology Laboratory, Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA
SO Recent Advances in Phytochemistry (2002), 36(Phytochemistry in the Genomics and Post-Genomics Eras), 111-123
CODEN: RAPHBE; ISSN: 0079-9920
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
RE.CNT 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2002:587715 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200587715
TI A novel cotton fiber R2R3- ***MYB*** transcription ***factor*** represses ***phenylpropanoid*** biosynthesis via a unique genetic mechanism.
AU Wilkins, Thea A. [Reprint author]; Zhou, Fengyong [Reprint author]
CS University of California-Davis, Davis, CA, USA
tawilkins@ucdavis.edu
SO Plant Biology (Rockville), (2002) Vol. 2002, pp. 58. print.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the American Society of Plant Biologists on Plant Biology. Denver, CO, USA. August 03-07, 2002. American Society of Plant Biologists.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 13 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 13 Nov 2002

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:565078 CAPLUS
DN 139:319986
TI Cell differentiation and regulation of phenolic metabolic pathways during plant development
AU Jay-Allemand, Christian; Label, Philippe; Macheix, Jean-Jacques
CS Unite d'Amelioration, Genetique et Physiologie Forestieres, INRA Orleans, Olivet, F-45166, Fr.
SO Polyphenols Actualites (2002), 22, 4-7
CODEN: POACF4; ISSN: 0987-7819
PB Groupe Polyphenols
DT Journal; General Review
LA French
RE.CNT 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:338277 CAPLUS
DN 134:350840
TI The roles of plant ***MYB*** transcription ***factors*** in abiotic stresses, phenypropanoid metabolic pathway and anthocyanin pathway
IN Tonelli, Chiara
PA BASF Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001032002	A1	20010510	WO 2000-US30503	20001106
WO 2001032002	C2	20020516		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-163579P P 19991105
US 2000-693855 A 20001023
RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 21 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2001:77226 AGRICOLA
DN IND23237058
TI Novel anther-specific ***myb*** genes from tobacco as putative regulators of phenylalanine ammonia-lyase expression.
AU Yang, S.; Sweetman, J.P.; Amirsadeghi, S.; Barghchi, M.; Huttly, A.K.; Chung, W.I.; Twell, D.
AV DNAL (450 P692)
SO Plant physiology, Aug 2001. Vol. 126, No. 4. p. 1738-1753
Publisher: Rockville, MD : American Society of Plant Physiologists, 1926-
CODEN: PLPHAY; ISSN: 0032-0889
NTE Includes references
CY Maryland; United States
DT Article; Conference
FS U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LA English

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 2001:220028 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100220028
TI AtMYB4: A transcription ***factor*** general in the battle against UV.
AU Hemm, Matthew R. [Reprint author]; Herrmann, Klaus M. [Reprint author]; Chapple, Clint [Reprint author]
CS Dept of Biochemistry, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA
chapple@purdue.edu
SO Trends in Plant Science, (April, 2001) Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 135-136. print.
ISSN: 1360-1385.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 9 May 2001
Last Updated on STN: 18 Feb 2002

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 4
AN 2001:82276 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100082276
TI ***MYB*** -related transcription ***factor*** NtMYB2 induced by wounding and elicitors is a regulator of the tobacco retrotransposon Tto1 and defense-related genes.
AU Sugimoto, Kazuhiko; Takeda, Shin; Hirochika, Hirohiko [Reprint author]
CS Department of Molecular Genetics, National Institute of Agrobiological Resources, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8602, Japan
hirohiko@abr.affrc.go.jp
SO Plant Cell, (December, 2000) Vol. 12, No. 12, pp. 2511-2527. print.
CODEN: PLCEEW. ISSN: 1040-4651.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 14 Feb 2001
Last Updated on STN: 12 Feb 2002

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 21 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 2001:21350 AGRICOLA
DN IND22298179
TI Activation tagging identifies a conserved ***MYB*** regulator of ***phenylpropanoid*** biosynthesis.
AU Borevitz, J.O.; Xia, Y.; Blount, J.; Dixon, R.A.; Lamb, C.
AV DNAL (QK725.P532)
SO The Plant cell, Dec 2000. Vol. 12, No. 12. p. 2383-2393
Publisher: [Rockville, MD : American Society of Plant Physiologists, c1989-
CODEN: PLCEEW; ISSN: 1040-4651
NTE Includes references
CY Maryland; United States
DT Article
FS U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LA English

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 6
AN 1999:342479 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900342479
TI Differential regulation of six novel ***MYB*** -domain genes defines two distinct expression patterns in allotetraploid cotton (Gossypium hirsutum L.).
AU Loguercio, L. L.; Zhang, J.-Q.; Wilkins, T. A. [Reprint author]
CS Department of Agronomy and Range Science, University of California, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA, 95616-8515, USA
SO Molecular and General Genetics, (June, 1999) Vol. 261, No. 4-5, pp. 660-671. print.
CODEN: MGGEAE. ISSN: 0026-8925.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 1999
Last Updated on STN: 24 Aug 1999

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 21 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 7
AN 1999:76399 AGRICOLA
DN IND22011361
TI Developmentally regulated patterns of expression directed by poplar PAL promoters in transgenic tobacco and poplar.
AU Gray-Mitsumune, M.; Molitor, E.K.; Cukovic, D.; Carlson, J.E.; Douglas, C.J.
CS University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada.
AV DNAL (QK710.P62)
SO Plant molecular biology, Mar 1999. Vol. 39, No. 4. p. 657-669
Publisher: Dordrecht : Kluwer Academic Publishers.
CODEN: PMBIDB; ISSN: 0167-4412
NTE Includes references
CY Netherlands
DT Article
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LA English

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 21 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 8
AN 1998:81762 AGRICOLA
DN IND21804161
TI The AmMYB308 and AmMYB330 transcription ***factors*** from Antirrhinum regulate ***phenylpropanoid*** and lignin biosynthesis in transgenic tobacco.
AU Tamagnone, L.; Merida, A.; Parr, A.; MacKay, S.; Culianez-Macia, F.A.; Roberts, K.; Martin, C.
CS John Innes Centre, Norwich, UK.
SO The Plant cell, Feb 1998. Vol. 10, No. 2. p. 135-154
Publisher: [Rockville, MD : American Society of Plant Physiologists, c1989-
CODEN: PLCEEW; ISSN: 1040-4651
NTE Includes references
CY Maryland; United States
DT Article
FS U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LA English

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 21 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 9
AN 1998:57888 AGRICOLA
DN IND21233325
TI Myb26: a ***MYB*** -like protein of pea flowers with affinity for promoters of ***phenylpropanoid*** genes.
AU Uimari, A.; Strommer, J.
AV DNAL (QK710.P68)
SO The Plant journal : for cell and molecular biology, Dec 1997. Vol. 12, No. 6. p. 1273-1284
Publisher: Oxford : Blackwell Sciences Ltd.
ISSN: 0960-7412

NTE Includes references
CY England; United Kingdom
DT Article
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LA English

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 21 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 10
AN 97:12100 AGRICOLA
DN IND20546624
TI Apparent redundancy in ***myb*** gene function provides gearing for the control of flavonoid biosynthesis in Antirrhinum flowers.
AU Moyano, E.; Martinez-Garcia, J.F.; Martin, C.
CS Universidad Cordoba, Cordoba, Spain.
SO The Plant cell, Sept 1996. Vol. 8, No. 9. p. 1519-1532
Publisher: [Rockville, MD : American Society of Plant Physiologists, c1989-
CODEN: PLCEEW; ISSN: 1040-4651
NTE Includes references
CY Maryland; United States
DT Article
FS U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LA English

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 21 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2004) on STN DUPLICATE 11
AN 94:37899 AGRICOLA
DN IND20392176
TI A flower-specific ***Myb*** protein activates transcription of ***phenylpropanoid*** biosynthetic genes.
AU Sablowski, R.W.M.; Moyano, E.; Culianez-Macia, F.A.; Schuch, W.; Martin, C.; Bevan, M.
AV DNAL (QH506.E46)
SO The EMBO journal, Jan 1, 1994. Vol. 13, No. 1. p. 128-137
Publisher: Oxford, U.K. : Oxford University Press.
CODEN: EMJODG; ISSN: 0261-4189
NTE Includes references
CY England; United Kingdom
DT Article
FS Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LA English

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---Logging off of STN---

=>
Executing the logoff script...

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	34.61	34.82

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